



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Light," *Antidotium contra Tyrannidem Peccati, Gaudeamus Igitur, Integer Vitae, Lauriger Horatius*, "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star," "Northwestern University Hymn" (with music), *Nonne Dormis* (a round for four voices, with music).

F. J. MILLER

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The Dream in Homer and Greek Tragedy. By WILLIAM STEWART MESSER, Ph.D. New York: Columbia University Press. Pp. 105. \$1.25 net.

In view of the number of dreams scattered through classical literature and of the striking function which they often fulfil in the economy of the plot, it seems strange that we have hitherto had no comprehensive study of them as artistic devices, used with varying success and in various ways by many writers. Like the *deus ex machina*, anagnorisis, divination, and many other motifs, for the most part introduced into literature as early as Homer, the dream has had a long, artistic career, which has at last found a critic and historian. In this essay we have but the first instalment of a larger work; for the author hopes to publish soon other studies on the dream, not only in its literary, but also in its non-literary, aspects. Here he deals with the dream solely "as an originating cause or directing principle of the action in poem or play." Beginning with the dream sent by Zeus in *Iliad B*—which seems in a way the father of dreams in classical literature—he takes up in turn the important dreams in Epos and Tragedy, discusses their character, and defines the part they play in the movement of the plot. For the present he refuses to be led astray into the discussion of psychological, philosophical, or other theories of dreams. Matters of this sort he relegates to footnotes, in several of which are outlined discussions which arouse a lively interest in the future investigations which are promised. It is to be hoped that these further studies may appear at an early date and that they may all be as clear and sane as this essay.

H. C. F. SMITH

AMHERST COLLEGE

The Greek Tradition. Essays in the Reconstruction of Ancient Thought. By J. A. K. THOMSON. New York: The Macmillan Co., n.d. (1915). 12mo, pp. xiv+248.

Professor Gilbert Murray, in an introductory note to this volume, mentions a reviewer of Mr. Thomson's earlier *Studies in the Odyssey*, "who, after four lines of earnest misdescription, concluded by expressing his grief that any university had published such a book." The Britons are used, if not hardened, to the irresponsible vagaries of a governmental censor of plays (we have just been reading again Christopher North's amusing account of that official in his ancient day). Evidently the reviewer aforesaid would like to see established in the scholastic field a similar infallible autocrat to lead erring delegates